

SCHOONER WENT DOWN AFTER COLLISION AND ABOUT 20 WERE LOST

The Gallia Was Struck By the British Steamer Water Witch Close to Nova Scotia Coast Last Night, Collision Being Due to the Heavy Fogs that Have Prevailed Several Days

ONLY SEVEN PEOPLE REPORTED SAVED

The Gallia Was Proceeding From France And the Water Witch Was En Route From Halifax to Sydney—Survivors of the Sea Disaster Are on the Water Witch—The Lost Ship Was a Three-Master

Halifax, Aug. 7.—Twenty persons are believed to have lost their lives when the Tern schooner Gallia sunk last night in a collision with the British steamer Water Witch. The schooner is reported to have carried a crew of at least 15 and possibly a dozen passengers, and only seven survivors are named in wireless messages from the steamer. The collision occurred close to St. Pierre and is supposed to have been due to the heavy fog which has prevailed in that locality for some days.

The Water Witch was bound for North Sydney from Wabana, N. F., while the Gallia was on her way to St. Pierre from France. News of the catastrophe reached here in wireless messages to the agents of the Water Witch.

Among the saved were: L. Coach, H. X. Castels and J. Cuvelier, passengers; J. Crequet, A. Donais and A. Lecoer, seamen.

COLLISION IN BOSTON HARBOR.

Nantasket Steamer Carrying 600 Passengers Collided with Freighter.

Boston, Aug. 7.—The Nantasket steamer Mary Chilton, carrying 600 passengers, collided in the harbor to-day with the British freighter Kathlamet during a dense fog. Many Nantasket passengers were thrown from their seats and there was considerable excitement in the rush for life preservers, but no one was hurt. The Chilton was able to reach her dock under her own steam, while the Kathlamet continued her voyage to New York.

PACKERS' SUIT BROUGHT BY WILSON'S ORDER

This Action Was One of the First Results of His Examination of the Cost of Living Situation.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—The government's new anti-trust suit against the five great meat-packing concerns is being brought by direction of President Wilson as one of the first results of his study of the cost of living problem.

It became known to-day that the president came to his decision after a careful study of the investigations of the federal trade commission and the hearings before congressional committees considering bills to control the packing industry. Conferences with members of the federal commission and Attorney General Palmer followed. The announcement by the attorney general that the suits would be brought was the immediate result.

It seems assured the government will charge the packers with being an illegal trust on the ground that they control the buying of cattle. Whether there will be the double charge that they control both buying of cattle and selling of finished meat products has not been so clearly defined.

While the attorney general is preparing his case, special agents of the department of justice will continue their hunt for profiteers and hoarders.

K. OF C. RECOMMENDS FREEDOM OF IRELAND

Convention at Buffalo Adopted Resolution Asking Nations of the World to Recognize Independence of That People.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Early to-day, after a session extending from last night, the peace convention here of the Knights of Columbus unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the full recognition of the independence of the Irish nation. Practically every one of the 300 delegates, representing the Knights of Columbus under many different flags, cordially seconded the resolution, which read:

"Resolved, that the supreme council of the Knights of Columbus endorsing the vote of the Senate of the United States expressing its sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a government of its own, hereby urge the recognition of the national independence of Ireland by the nations of the world."

SEN. KELLOGG WILLING TO TRY THE LEAGUE

Declares It Can Be Ratified by the Senate with Interpretative Reservations without Requiring Re-submission to the Other Nations.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—Provisions of the league of nations covenant imposing obligations on Congress do not violate the American constitution and the covenant can be ratified with interpretative reservations without requiring re-submission to the other nations, in the opinion of Senator Kellogg, Republican, Minnesota, expressed in a legal argument in the Senate to-day dealing with the treaty making power.

Senator Kellogg said he was "willing to try" the league, though he did not believe it would permanently prevent war. He suggested reservations dealing with the Monroe doctrine, domestic questions and the power of Congress to decide questions of peace or war.

Citing the alliance of 1778 with France, the Jay treaty of 1794 and many other obligations entered into by the United States, the speaker said there was ample precedent for various guarantees in the covenant which have been objected to on the ground of the constitutionality.

"Because a treaty limits sovereign power—I speak of sovereign power as the power to make laws—it is not thereby invalid," Senator Kellogg continued. "Every treaty we negotiate to a certain extent destroys certain freedom of sovereign action. A treaty, of which we have many, conferring certain privileges of trade, is binding, and if we perform our agreement, it limits legislative action."

"A treaty does not violate the constitution because a violation of a treaty may cause war. The violation of any of our treaties might cause war, if the other party to the treaty so desired."

"It is claimed that we cannot enter into a treaty limiting our power, because Congress alone can raise and support armies and provide for a navy. By a treaty with Great Britain, negotiated in 1817, we agreed to limit armament on the Great Lakes, and no question has ever arisen as to its validity."

Many precedents, Mr. Kellogg said, made it "perfectly clear that a resolution of the Senate clearly reserving American rights can be made without destroying the binding effect of the ratification."

The Monroe doctrine, he thought, is "sufficiently designated to be excepted from the jurisdiction of the league."

"Article XV would seem to confer upon the council jurisdiction to determine whether a particular question which may arise is or is not, by international law, solely within the jurisdiction of a party to a dispute as, for example, questions relating to immigration, coastwise traffic, tariff and other matters," he continued. "It would seem, therefore, not only proper but the duty of the Senate in ratifying a treaty, to declare its understanding that these questions are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States."

"Respecting article 10, the question is somewhat different. I am not in favor of striking this article out of the league of nations entirely, but there are some grave objections to this guaranty as it stands. I believe there should be some reservation constraining this clause in such a way that it shall be absolutely clear and certain that the function of the council is simply to serve in an advisory capacity so that the other signatory powers will thoroughly understand that the Congress of the United States has the sole and exclusive power to declare war."

"I am anxious that this treaty should be ratified at the earliest possible date."

WRECKING AND LOOTING OF RAILROADS DONE ON SYSTEMATIC PLAN

According to Statement Made to House Interstate Commerce Committee

By Glenn E. Plumb of Chicago.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—Leading industry "from Wall Street and from the banking houses controlled directly by the Morgan and Rockefeller groups" information which has come into the possession of the railroad brotherhoods "shows that there has proceeded a systematic plundering of virtually all of the public transportation highways in the United States," the House interstate commerce committee was told to-day by Glenn E. Plumb of Chicago.

Mr. Plumb, who appeared in support of the so-called Plumb plan for the reorganization of the railroads, said the information tended to show that the "wrecking and looting" of the New Haven, Chicago and Alton, Rock Island and Frisco lines were "not sporadic examples of the highway robbery to which the American nation has been subjected as to its public transportation highways."

NEWARK BALL TEAM SOLD.

Ernest C. Landgraf Is the Purchaser for \$40,000.

New York, Aug. 7.—President D. L. Fultz of the New International league to-day announced the sale of the Newark, N. J., club by Joseph J. Lannin to Ernest C. Landgraf of this city for \$40,000.

Mr. Landgraf has had considerable experience in minor league baseball, having been the owner at various times of clubs at Allentown, Pottsville, Paterson, Portsmouth, Danbury and Newburg. He is connected with a big manufacturing firm in this city. His brother William J. Landgraf, will be associated with him in the management of the Newark club.

It was officially announced that Patrick J. Donovan will be retained as manager.

BULLET STRUCK BOY IN THE BACK

When Policeman Fired On Three Strike Pickets in New York Car Strike

SEVERAL DISORDERS MARKED THE DAY

Some Cars Operated, Congestion of Crowds Very Great

New York, Aug. 7.—Rioting and the firing of shots at a wrecking crew early to-day marked the beginning of the second day of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit strike. No one was injured.

At 8 a. m. the company reported 187 surface cars or approximately 15 per cent of the maximum, to be in operation. From one to three policemen were stationed on each car. On the subway and L lines the company stated, the service was 15 to 17 per cent of normal.

The first shots were fired at 2:30 a. m. by an unidentified man at Schenectady avenue and Bergen street. The man, after firing them, dashed into a hallway, ran up to the roof of the building and disappeared. All the shots were wild except one, which broke one window of the car.

At 6:20 a. m. strikers and sympathizers attacked the crew of a Bergen street car at Vanderbilt avenue, and another at Bergen street and Rogers avenue. Car windows were smashed and the rioters were dispersed by the police. No arrests were made.

Strikers claimed that 95 per cent of the entire system was tied up and that since last night more than 2,000 men had joined the union.

Thousands of motor trucks, automobiles and wagons were employed during the rush hours to bring a vast army of workers to Manhattan. Despite this the congestion at subway stations and L platforms was as pronounced as yesterday.

Police Inspector Murphy reported that at 4:30 a. m. to-day a man who said he was a representative of the carmen's union had called on the telephone and warned him that the B. R. T. would start cars operated by inexperienced motor men. The man reminded the inspector that this was done last November 1, and resulted in the fatal Malbone street wreck, in which nearly 100 persons were killed.

The alleged union official said he had obtained his information from pickets who were covering the various barns. He said the "raw" men were being trained in the barns. Inspector Murphy said he had personally investigated the matter, but was unable to verify the report.

William Siebert, superintendent of surface transportation of the B. R. T., denied that the company was employing green motor men, and said that only the regular motormen and conductors were being used.

Mr. Siebert said that the company would not operate any cars without proper police protection. He said there were about 1,000 policemen to man the surface cars and about 300 for protection on the elevated lines.

All the streets leading to Borough Hall and Brooklyn bridge were jammed with men and women walking to work, who were unable to get aboard the sightseeing busses, jitneys and horse-drawn vehicles, which have been carrying people at exorbitant rates. A large number utilized bicycles to reach Manhattan.

Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, today denied a report that he contemplated asking U. S. Judge Mayer, who appointed him, for federal protection in operating the lines.

STRIKERS EXPRESS CONFIDENCE.

Meanwhile the union leaders reiterated their belief that the strike would be won in 48 hours. The traction officials after a conference lasting many hours, promised that with adequate police protection the service on all lines would be nearly normal.

East river ferries were enlisted in the task of bringing thousands of workers to Manhattan and ferries running on double schedule and being jammed to the guard rails every trip. All the ferry terminals were guarded by policemen, and boats were making trips every 15 minutes. Coney Island and Rockaway Beach excursion steamers brought large numbers of men and women from those sections to the battery.

Max Kaufman, a 12-year-old Brooklyn boy, was shot in the back and probably fatally injured today by stray bullets fired by a policeman when the officer was pursuing three strike pickets after the latter had attacked and beaten a guard on a Canarsie-Broadway L train. The pickets escaped.

WILL BEGIN VOTING TO-MORROW ON STRIKE

The 450,000 Members of Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and Others Will Decide Then Whether They Will Await Congress' Action.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—The 450,000 members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, freight handlers, station, express and steamship employees, will begin voting to-morrow as to whether they will strike immediately for increased wages or await a solution of the wage question along the lines of the proposal

made to Congress by Director General Hines.

In announcing the issuing of the strike ballot, J. J. Forrester, president of the Brotherhood, said to-day his conference yesterday with Mr. Hines had not resulted in any change in the situation. Mr. Hines, he said, had nothing further to offer than the proposal for a congressional commission to consider the whole wage problem.

FEW OLDER MEN REMAINED In Shops at Springfield, Mass., But 500 Others Walked Out.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 7.—The 500 shopmen employed in the Boston and Albany shops in West Springfield walked out at nine o'clock this morning without demonstration. A few older men remained according to Master Mechanic Butler and with these it will be possible to effect some repairs.

The 17 stationary engineers and about as many firemen employed in the shops presented to Mr. Butler demands for wage increases to 85 cents an hour for the engineers and 88 cents for the firemen, and gave the management until Saturday noon to meet the demands, failing which, it was announced, a strike vote will be taken.

At the Boston and Maine offices it was said that none of the 200 shop workers of that road in this city had gone out, the men having determined to await word from their leaders in Washington. The New Haven road maintains no shops here.

NEW HAVEN MEN STRIKE, 4,000 GOING OUT TO-DAY

Men Left the Shops in Orderly Way—Only a Few Men Remained in the Car Shops in Readville District.

Boston, Aug. 7.—Four thousand shopmen, employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad in this city, went on strike to-day, according to an announcement by railroad officials.

The men left the shops in an orderly manner at 9 a. m. In the Readville district, where the principal shops are located, the locomotive shop was almost deserted and only a few men remained in the car shops, officials said.

Officials of the Boston & Maine railroad said that the 1800 men employed at the Billerica shops, who went out late yesterday, remained away from work to-day and that 800 mechanics in the terminal yards here had given notice that they would quit during the day.

Officers of the Boston & Albany railway said that the men were leaving the Allston shops.

WILL STRIKE TO-MORROW. Long Island Traction Co.'s Men Will Go Out in Sympathy.

New York, Aug. 7.—The street railway men employed by the Long Island Traction company, which operates cars to practically all the towns of Long Island, will go on strike at five o'clock to-morrow morning, according to an announcement made to-day by Edward Smith, chairman of the local executive committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. Mr. Smith stated that the strike had been voted in sympathy with the B. R. T. strikers.

TRAFFIC WILL BE CURTAILED. On New Haven System, It Was Admitted by Road's Management.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 7.—Serious curtailment of passenger and freight service over the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad was forecast by the management of the property, in a statement this noon, which admitted that practically all the mechanical employees engaged in maintenance of engines and cars, had walked out.

FOUR STRIKERS ARRESTED. Are Accused of Throwing Stones in Paterson Disorder.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 7.—Disorders marked the strike of picketers and dyers here to-day when pickets attempted to induce more dyers to walk out. Four strikers were arrested charged with throwing stones. Strikers claim 3,500 of the 6,000 dyers here and 4,000 weavers are out. The men demand a 44-hour week without reduction in pay.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC SUSPENDED. In Chicago Northwestern Railroad Because of Shopmen's Strike.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Railway freight traffic on the Chicago Northwestern railroad was suspended to-day on the Iowa and Minnesota divisions because of the shopmen's strike, according to a statement made at the division offices of the company. Passenger trains on the Northwestern are running irregularly.

Men Out at New London.

New London, Conn., Aug. 7.—At 9 o'clock this morning 15 car inspectors of the New Haven road in this city and 60 shopmen at the Midway yard, all of those who were in the first strike, quit work in response to the strike order. The second strike of 45 men is due to report at 3 this afternoon and the third strike, at 11 to-night.

TUB MILL BURNED WITH \$50,000 LOSS

About Fifty Men Were Employed in Industry at Montgomery Center—Fire Started at 11:45 Last Night of Unknown Cause.

Montgomery Center, Aug. 7.—The tub mill of Nelson, Hall & Co., was burned to the ground last night causing a loss of \$50,000, which is only partially covered by insurance. Fifty men were thrown out of employment, but they will be taken care of in employment in other places by the same firm, which has large lumbering interests and a veneer mill.

The fire started at 11:45 from a cause which at present is not known, and within a short time the property was burned to the ground, everything being wiped out. It was only a little more than a year ago that the firm sustained a serious loss in a fire at Samsonville.

HOARDED FOOD ON INCREASE

Amount 20 Per Cent Greater On June 1, 1919 Than a Year Ago

STOCKS BEING HELD FOR SPECULATION

According to Opinion of the Federal Trade Commission

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—Although prices of practically all important foods have shown a substantial increase during the last year, stocks of food held in storage on June 1 this year were approximately 20 per cent greater than those held on June 1, 1918, according to a memorandum showing the relation between storage figures and prices issued to-day by the federal trade commission. Government stocks were excluded from the comparison.

"The fact that stocks of many important foods were much larger on June 1 this year than on the same date last year," said the commission's statement, "while prices were as high or higher, apparently means that they are being withheld speculatively for a world demand, which is not now here but which is expected when hunger-impelled strikes secure high wages with which higher food prices can be paid."

To show that the "law of supply and demand is not working," the commission listed eight staple foods which on June 1 showed an increase in stocks withheld from the market ranging from three to 298 per cent over stocks on June 1, 1918, and in each instance there was shown to have been a substantial advance in the wholesale price, during that period. Stocks of frozen foods showed a maximum increase of 298 per cent and the price despite this fact increased three cents a pound. Wheat stocks showed an increase of 174 per cent, with an increase in price of 31 cents; flour stocks, an increase of 21 per cent with an increase in the price per barrel of nearly three dollars; egg stocks an increase of 98 per cent with an increase in price of 11 cents, and butter stocks an increase of 129 per cent, with the price soaring 15 cents above last year's figures. Salt beef, canned salmon and canned corn completed the items in this table, the latter showing an increase of 91 per cent in stocks, with an increase in price.

All dry storage stocks, according to the commission's figures, showed an average increase of 124 per cent. Of these not listed in the above table, stocks of rye increased 346 per cent; barley 207 per cent; buckwheat flour 327 per cent, and canned tomatoes 202 per cent. Increases in other cold storage stocks were shown as follows: Cured beef 103 per cent; frozen lamb and mutton, 91 per cent; frozen pork 206 per cent, and pickled pork 10 per cent.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL SUITS Will Be Brought Against the Five Packers.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—The government's case against the five big packers will be placed before the federal grand jury, which meets in Chicago three weeks hence. This means that criminal prosecution will be instituted.

Charles E. Clyne, federal district attorney at Chicago, said to-day that besides asking indictments under the criminal sections of the Sherman anti-trust law, civil suits would be brought under that statute and that in addition the packers would be prosecuted under the food control act on charges of hoarding.

Mr. Clyne has been in Washington for several days conferring with Attorney General Palmer and George R. Williams, who prosecuted the oil trust cases. The three officials have been sifting the evidence gathered against the packers by the federal trade commission.

Four hundred different branches of the industry as conducted by the packers, Mr. Clyne said, are being dealt with by the department of justice.

FARMERS GATHERED. For the Big Field Day Events at Inter-city Park.

Automobile parties commenced to gather in Montpelier and Barre this forenoon before they went to Inter-city park this afternoon for the purpose of attending the joint field day that the farm bureaus of Washington and Orange counties are holding with the grangers in this section. Some of those who came early in the day went to Caledonia park for a picnic. Ample parking space for automobiles was provided in the field across the road from the park.

The speakers of the afternoon included Oliver Wilson, master of the national grange; Andrew Elliot of the Canadian department of agriculture, and W. A. Lloyd of the United States department of agriculture. Stock judging demonstrations will take place during the afternoon. This is not actual judging, but will be of value to those interested in high bred stock.

This evening Mr. Wilson and O. L. Martin, master of the state grange, will be entertained by Capital grange, when it is expected that both will reply to remarks.

SUMMONED TO WHITE HOUSE Members of Sub-Committee on High Cost of Living Probe.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—Members of the sub-committee appointed by Attorney General Palmer to make recommendations for measures to reduce the high cost of living were summoned to the White House to-day by President Wilson.

SEEKS FIRE PROTECTION. Village of Swanton to Engage Engineer to Recommend.

Swanton, Aug. 7.—At a special village meeting last night it was voted to engage an engineer to make suggestions as to the improvement of the village water supply, which was shown in a recent fire to be inadequate.

APPRENTICES GIVEN INCREASED WAGES

Barre Granite Manufacturers Make Voluntary Raise, Which Went Into Effect on Aug. 1—There May Be Another Increase Later.

Pending legislation which may result in even greater increases for G. C. I. A. apprentices throughout the country, the Granite Manufacturers' association has voluntarily made a substantial revision upward in the scale of wages now paid apprentice granite cutters and polishers in the Barre district. Next week when the International Monument Granite Producers' association holds its annual convention in Columbus, O., the subject of apprentices will receive serious consideration.

In the meantime, apprentice cutters and polishers of the Barre district are receiving an increase of as much as 10 per cent which puts their ratio of advance on a par and even beyond that of journeymen G. C. I. A. members, whose minimum jumped from \$5.00 to \$6.00 Aug. 1. Apprentice granite cutters must serve an apprenticeship of three years, while the apprenticeship of polishers amounts to become journeymen in two years. The new wage schedules are given below:

	Old Scale.	New Scale.
First six months...	\$1.00	\$2.00
Second six months...	2.10	2.31
Third six months...	2.30	2.53
Fourth six months...	2.60	2.86
Fifth six months...	2.90	3.19
Sixth six months...	3.25	3.58

GRANITE CUTTERS.

	Old Scale.	New Scale.
First six months...	\$1.00	\$2.00
Second six months...	2.10	2.31
Third six months...	2.30	2.53
Fourth six months...	2.60	2.86
Fifth six months...	2.90	3.19
Sixth six months...	3.25	3.58

POLISHERS.

	Old Scale.	New Scale.
First six months...	\$2.30	\$2.42
Second six months...	2.50	2.62
Third six months...	2.90	3.05
Fourth six months...	3.45	3.62

Although the present number of apprentices, according to a census recently completed by the manufacturers' association, is somewhat larger than in recent years, the Barre district, which includes the cities of Montpelier, Northfield, Waterbury, Williamstown, East Barre and West Berlin, is still far behind its quota.

The association is sending a delegation of 30 manufacturers and quarriers to Columbus and its representatives will take an active part in the movement to make apprentice conditions much more attractive to young men who desire to establish themselves in a lucrative trade.

That the federal government is taking an interest in the apprentice situation is indicated by the presence in Barre this week of Prof. L. H. Beach of Washington, D. C., a representative of the federal bureau for vocational education. It develops that young men anxious to learn the granite cutter's trade are constantly applying to the board for openings, and it is possible, therefore, that co-operation between the board and the manufacturers would measurably remedy the present shortage of apprentices. Tentative plans for improving this opportunity would include an extension of the Barre evening drawing school in order to furnish greater facilities for the training of young apprentices.

MEN IN SERVICE JAN. 1 GRANTED ABATEMENT

They Must Present Their Claim to the City Treasurer Not Later Than Aug. 15—Many Other Cases Were Considered Last Night.

At the council chamber in the city building the board of civil authority met last evening to confer with citizens claiming tax exemption or an abatement. The board voted to abate the taxes of all men who were in the service of the United States on Jan. 1, 1919, upon their presenting evidence to the city treasurer to that effect. All claims for abatement by men in the service must be made not later than Aug. 15.

Appeals taken by W. H. Eager, administrator of the David Pomboir estate, on appraisal of six lots. The appeal was dismissed. Ricardo Gomez was given an abatement on real estate taxes amounting to \$8.50. Benigno Acebo asked for an abatement on poll tax but was dismissed. George T. Durkee's poll tax, abated. Apollini Gabelloni asked for an abatement on real estate tax but case was dismissed. John B. Lanie was granted an abatement of \$20 for the grand list of 1918.

Deputy Sheriff George L. Morris requested that the time given Jesse L. Culver be terminated. Mario Gobbi asked for an abatement on real estate tax but case was dismissed. Albert LaPere asked for an abatement on poll tax; dismissed. Ernest Brusca's poll tax was abated, as were Edward Lividagis' and Louis Fontana's. John Battiggi received an abatement of 50 cents on the grand list which was illegally assessed. Grover Kenefick got an abatement of 40 cents illegally assessed. Mrs. Kate Dineen asked for an abatement on real estate but case was dismissed. Thurman Dix was abated \$3 on the grand list which was illegally assessed.

The following persons were abated poll tax because their names appeared more than once on the list: Luigi Brusca, Giuseppe Gacivio, Susan Camilli, Marilto Daverio, John M. Dubrule, Longo Gortardo, Saraphia Maruzzi, Celestino Monini, Giuseppe Puricelli, Garamina Riccardo, Pietro Bonutto, Ilmo Camisao, Pasquale Coloni, Frandran Mattia, Louis Stone, John Tosi, Luigi Furia, Frank Galli, Paola Gesli, Umberto Pozzi, Fernando Gemoni, Charles Geronzi, Louis Comolli and Peter Forest.

H. J. Sprout, deceased, poll taxes abated. John Stevens, poll tax abated, he being over 70.

The following young men were under 21, Dewey Stone, Victor Bria, Burton Darby Baladi, Clarence Campbell, Silvio Caverazzi and Wallace Couttes. John B. McAuley was found to be illegally assessed. Robert Sawyer's taxes abated, he being over 70. William Brodie, Alex. Cruickshank, James Hector and W. J. Somerville all received an abatement on poll taxes because of disability.

A. E. Campbell and Lillian Campbell abated \$26.77 and \$26.78 because of an error in the list made by the assessors. Phelina Peck abated \$2.38 for tax on personal property on error in the list. George E. and Edna E. were abated \$10.20 on error in the list. Martin Abbiatti abated poll tax, his name having been duplicated on the list.

William George, who claimed to be illegally assessed for poll taxes, was requested to come before the board at the next meeting while the case of Joseph Estee, an engineer to make suggestions as to the improvement of the village water supply, which was shown in a recent fire to be inadequate.

DOUBLE SHIFT DAY PROPOSED

As a Temporary Relief for Failure of Power Co. to Furnish Power

DECISION DEPENDS ON G. C. I. A. EXECUTIVE

Proposal Was Threshed Out By Local Committees Last Night

Driven to serious straits by the failure of the Tenney corporation to furnish sufficient electric power during the present drouth, the Barre granite industry is considering means for a temporary relief by dividing the day into two shifts; that is, to have one-half of the manufacturing plants operate in the first shift, thereby enabling the entire industry to get in a full work instead of being forced to close down entirely at a time as the power company is arranging the schedule at the present time.

If such an arrangement should be carried out under the sanction of both the manufacturers and the labor union heads, it would mean that the first shift would start work in the early hours of the morning, possibly at 5 o'clock, and continue until 12 o'clock, noon, with an hour out during the early part of the forenoon for breakfast. The second shift would begin work at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and continue until 8 o'clock in the evening, with time out for supper.

Inasmuch as the daylight would be better through the greater part of the afternoon shift under the present day-light arrangement, it is probable that the granite plants which are equipped with electric lights would be asked to enter the morning shift, as the early hours of that shift would be too dark to permit of work without artificial light. In case the arrangement is agreed to, a schedule of operation would be worked out to furnish the greatest convenience to all.

By shutting down half of the Barre plants at a time it is expected that the power company would be able to furnish sufficient power to operate even though the drouth should continue a considerable time further and the company should make an additional effort to meet the needs of the situation.

This proposition